

The Salt River Journal.

A. H. BUCKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"POWER IS EVER STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

G. B. PRICE, PUBLISHER.

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BOWLING-GREEN, MO. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

WHOLE NUMBER 381.

TERMS—\$2 50 if paid within three months.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$1 00 per square, for 12 lines or less, for the first inser-

tion, and 50 cents for each continuance.

Advertisements must be marked with the number

of insertions that are requested; otherwise, they will be

continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. No

variation from these rates in any case.

Advertisements from a distance, and from persons

with whom we have no current accounts, must be ac-

companied by the cash, or some responsible reference

in town.

All letters addressed to the editors, must be post paid,

or they will not be attended to.

Communications of a Personal Character, will be

charged double the rates of advertising.

ALEXANDER BARROW, (W.) has been elected

Senator from the State of Louisiana, from

the 4th of March next.

ISAAC C. BATES, has been elected U. S.

Senator from Massachusetts in place of John

Davis, elected Governor.

The population of Virginia is ascertained

is 1,231,444 of which there are

Whites, - - - - - 735,813

Free colored, - - - - - 48,425

Slaves, - - - - - 447,207

The increase since 1830, is only 20,938.

The white population in 1830 was 694,-

439. The increase of whites is therefore

41,373. The increase of free blacks has

been 1,322, and the decrease of slaves 22,-

517. The excess of whites over slaves in

1830 was 224,715—in 1840 it is 238,605.

A bill to incorporate a company to con-

struct a McAdamized road from St. Louis to

St. Charles has passed both branches of the

Legislature.

The House of Representatives, has refused

to pay the Judges of the Supreme Court

mileage for travelling to their courts.

The Missouri has broken up at St. Charles.

Thomas Clayton and Richard H. Bayard,

have been chosen U. S. Senators from Little

Delaware.

The Pennsylvania Banks resumed specie

payments on the 15th ult. The Baltimore

Banks refused to follow suit, and the Virgin-

ia Banks it is thought will do likewise. A

meeting of south-western Bankers is to be

held soon in Louisville, Ky., which will give

the cue to the west and southwest.

St. Louis will soon become an *imprimus*

in *impero*. During the present session of

the Legislature, various special acts have

been passed for her benefit; among them,

the establishment of a court of Probate, and

court of Common Pleas, and a jury system,

the provisions of which it would be well to

extend to the whole state.

The new County bill reported by Mr. Par-

sons, has passed the House of Representa-

tives by a vote of 53 to 40. It establishes

15 new counties. Great will be the lamenta-

tions of the whigs if it shall become a law.

A Mr. Ransom Jones of St. Louis was ac-

cidentally killed by one of a hunting party,

near that city on the 22d ult.

Neither Kent or Fairfield received a ma-

jority of the whole number of votes given at

the late gubernatorial election in Maine.—

The Senate has therefore chosen Kent for

Governor for the next 2 years.

Flour was selling in Cincinnati on the 4th,

at \$3.62. Mess Beef \$9 per brl. Whis-

key 17 cents per gal. Bacon, hog round, 6

cents. Wheat, per bushel, 56 cents. Corn

22 cents in ear. Oats 13 cents. Flaxseed

62 cents.

We understand that the attempt to attach

a part of Pike county to Ralls, has failed in

the lower House.

OHIO BANK NOTES.—The Ohio papers cau-

tion the public against notes of the Bank of

Gallipolis, German Bank of Wooster, West

Union, Granville, Whitewater, and the lately

resuscitated Bank of Steubenville.

The Legislature have passed an act to

permit Baldwin D. Taliaferro of this county

to peddle without a license.

Mr. J. G. Harris, editor of the Nashville,

was shot by Robert C. Foster in Nashville,

on the 11th ult. The wound is considered

dangerous.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the amount of Revenue chargeable to each county of the State of Missouri, for the fiscal years of 1839 and '40, as furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts.—This table is very valuable. We have only room, however, for the total amount of the tax in each county, as here presented.

Counties.	TOTALS.	
	1839.	1840.
Audrain,	239 17	298 84
Barry,	379 20	
Benton,	487 46	527 50
Boon,	4432 87	4178 57
Buchanan,	619 43	1134 47
Callaway,	3250 04	3125 33
Cape Girardeau,	1910 65	2038 80
Carroll,	853 25	748 37
Chariton,	1300 13	1367 72
Clay,	3266 63	3354 49
Climon,	543 87	365 10
Cole,	1940	1574 10
Crawford,	554 66	692 68
Clark,	514 19	1375 55
Cooper,	3460 60	3314 21
Caldwell,	84 56	118 69
Daviess,	222 99	446 67
Franklin,	1586 66	1657 64
Gasconade,	1038 06	1010 94
Green,	560 11	534 65
Howard,	4712 99	3927 40
Jackson,	2845 31	2596 71
Jefferson,	1744 62	1123 79
Johnson,	753 32	819 73
Lafayette,	2336 24	2189 38
Lewis,	1720 88	1678 07
Livingston,	480 08	440 02
Lincoln,	2392 07	2030 57
Linn,	266 47	315 17
Madison,	815 15	835 21
Marion,	3693 63	3951 53
Monroe,	2696 38	2779 61
Montgomery,	930 11	945 16
Morgan,	547 75	710 23
Macon,	498 86	
Miller,	261 70	253 12
New Madrid,	1586 67	1093 50
Newton,	554 84	558 11
Perry,	1108 90	1257 50
Pettis,	708 09	759 81
Pike,	2752 95	2922 55
Platte,	427 00	1334 49
Polk,	796 38	1060 83
Pulaski,	683 83	544 28
Randolph,	1702 62	1797 79
Ralls,	1514 29	1647 24
Ray,	1747 36	1730 10
Ripley,	220 37	238 09
Rives,	730 40	782 34
St. Francois,	997 32	1014 68
Ste. Genevieve,	250 00	824 69
St. Charles,	2354 21	2160 05
St. Louis,	4062784	3993076
Seline,	1338 92	1659 32
Scott,	1103 65	1340 43
Shelby,	439 10	
Stoddard,	172 16	176 29
Taney,	172 90	233 71
Van Buren,	448 81	574 48
Warren,	977 28	971 89
Washington,	1997 57	574 39
Wayne,	478 07	487 28

TAXES AND THE TARIFF.

We shall endeavor to show in the future numbers of our paper, that the present system of raising taxes by an odious protective policy called a tariff, is partial, tyrannical, oppressive and unjust; that it palsies the producers of wealth, fetters the arms of the masses, imposes a grievous burden upon the many for the benefit of a privileged few; that it prostrates the great Agricultural and Commercial interest of the country, merely to fattens a handful of manufacturing nabobs upon what has been inaptly termed "government plunder." At present we have only room to call the attention of the reader to the following remarks from the Philadelphia Ledger.

INDIRECT TAXATION.—There is nothing about which politicians entertain so much apprehension as taxation. It is a perpetual stumbling block in their paths, and they resort to all kinds of shifts and expedients to avoid coming into contact with it. It is, in a great measure, owing to this cause that this commonwealth has become burdened with so many irresponsible moneyed institutions. Whenever a set of individuals have, heretofore, wanted to obtain a charter for exclusive privileges, they have proposed a loan or proffered a bonus to the State, and the inducement thus held out has generally been sufficient to enable them to accomplish their purpose; for rather than impose taxes directly upon the people, short-sighted legislators have been willing to resort to almost any species of bargain, and to grant almost any concession. It is to this cause, almost, that the passage of the resumption bill must be attributed. The want of money induced several of the members of the Legislature to desert their principles. It was necessary to obtain funds by some means, and the banks were taken into favor and protection, because, if they did not furnish facilities, a resort must inevitably have been had to direct taxation, and this the more timid representatives and Senators had not the manliness to undertake.

In our view, all indirect taxation is injudicious. If government needs money for any purposes, and its ordinary revenues are insufficient—if the product of its public works, if it has any, and the assessments made upon public offices, and those who enjoy special privileges, are not enough to defray its expenses, let it claim from each citizen his fair share in contribution towards the general support, and claim it too, without any attempt at concealment of the object. Every member of a political community knows, or ought to know, that in return for the protection he enjoys, he is bound to assist in the maintenance of the common weal, both by his purse and person; and whenever it becomes necessary that the former should be opened, he will give cheerfully of its contents what may be rightfully demanded of him. This is the true way of raising revenue, for besides that its operations, when properly regulated, are more equal, it has a direct and salutary tendency to restrain extravagance. The wild schemes of improvement, that have involved so many States of this Union in embarrassment and almost bankruptcy, would never have been pressed to the extent they have been if the money necessary to push them forward had been collected at home from among the mass of the citizens; but so long as foreign capitalists were willing to furnish means, so one thought that anything was wrong, for all seemed to have forgotten that, however it might be protracted or referred, the day of payment must eventually arrive.

There is no species of indirect taxation more alluring or deceptive than that of tariffs. The burdens which such a system imposes seem to be so far removed that their weight is apparently not felt, though in reality they are the most onerous and oppressive that can be resorted to. The man who purchases an article of foreign merchandise, and pays for it a high price, or domestic merchandise raised to a high price by a tariff, does not always consider that the increase in cost beyond its intrinsic value is a tax levied upon him, and that he is thus compelled to pay for more than his proper share of the expenses of government. He is seemingly charged nothing, while, in fact and truth, he is giving out of his own earnings and substance, an exorbitant premium for the advantages of others. Now there is no reason why this should be so. No one pretends that any class of persons should receive special favors from the government to the injury of others. Such a doctrine used to be in vogue, but it is now exploded. The conduct of the banking institutions has brought public opinion to bear on this question, and it has been decided against all claimants. It is not, therefore, urged at the present day, as it once was, that the manufacturer is entitled to peculiar safeguards for his interests. He—and when we use the term manufacturer, let it be understood that we do not speak of the humble artisan, but of the lordly capitalists—must take his place along with others, and rely upon his own exertions for his own success. If he chooses to enter the field of competition, it is not only open to him, but he must possess advantages which will probably ensure him success; but he can no longer hope for special support unless, then, it can be shown that the national welfare requires that the princely proprietor of an immense manufacturing establishment should be supported by the exercise of national authority, he must not hope for that support. He must henceforth rely upon himself, for the delusion which has hitherto induced the people to sustain him at their own cost and loss will no longer avail him.

We assert that this nation cannot be benefited by a protective tariff. We assert that any falling back upon an old scheme of policy in regard to this matter, would be fraught with dangerous results. We assert that the true interests of this country would be best promoted by an adherence to the natural laws of trade, and not a reliance upon forced and artificial systems. We assert that the agricultural and commercial classes, which, left to themselves, will speedily recover from former visitations, will be utterly and hopelessly prostrated by such a partial scheme of legislation as this that is now proposed, and that though the wealthy manufacturer may be benefited, the working man—the actual laborer—will not and cannot be. We assert that the tariff is in its very nature, allied to banking institutions, and that all the mischiefs which these latter produce will be fomented and encouraged by its influence. We assert that, in the existing condition of things, a tariff would be a virtual premium upon false speculations, and that it would inevitably involve distress and danger. Nor have we asserted any thing that we shall not prove, for at a proper time we mean to show that all these allegations are undoubtedly correct, and, meantime, we caution the laboring classes not to be misled by any spurious demonstrations in their favor by those who are, and have been, and will be their enemies and spoilers.

A TOUCHING NARRATIVE.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and wonder was expressed that he had never married.—"That wonder," said Miss P. was once ex-

pressed to the Reverend gentleman in my hearing, and he told me a story in answer which I will tell you; and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination he preached, once every Sabbath, for a clergyman in a small village, not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as services were over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year, without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks slipped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or too seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however love had worked into his heart; and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that he had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it part of his religion and life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman present officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him a pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with the last breath, and that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. "Since that time," said the clergyman in question my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only to the time when I shall speak to her in heaven.

SENATE, JANUARY 3.—Mr. Linn introduced a bill to provide for the protection and settlement of Oregon Territory, and to extend the laws of the United States over the same.

The Pre-emption Bill then came up for consideration. Mr. Crittenden obtained leave to read a motion which he intended to offer at the proper time, for the recommitment of the bill, with instructions to report certain amendments thereto—one of which should provide for the distribution among the several states of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. He wished the motion to lie over for the present, and the instructions to be printed. Mr. Linn gave notice, that should the motion be pressed, he should move to amend the instructions, as to require that the entire future proceeds of the public lands, to be devoted to the maintenance and increase of the navy &c. A little sparring here took place between Messrs. Crittenden and Benton, the latter charging the former with a deliberate purpose in conjunction with his friends, to prepare the way for a national debt, tariff &c. by cutting off the the landed revenue of the government.—Mr. Calhoun rose to give notice, that he should move an amendment to the instructions, proposed by Mr. Crittenden, directing the Committee to report a bill granting the public lands to the respective states in which they were situated.

The instructions were ordered to be printed.

FEDERALISM UN-CABINED.

The farce is over—the humbuggery is finished—the gauds, the clown skins, the log-cabins, the poor men, are all kicked to the dogs. Federalism has accomplished its object, and has returned to its instincts—to its instinctive hatred of the laboring man, and all that contributes to aid and assist him in the support and advancement of his family. The discussion on the pre-emption bill has done this—has un-cabined the log cabin Federalists, and has exhibited the city architects of these sylvan edifices as adding insult to injury—as adding injustice to mockery—and now utterly refusing the real inhabitants of the log cabins in the woods the small privilege of protecting their homes from the devouring grasp of the speculator, with his roll of paper money, fresh from some privileged bank. The debate in the Senate, on the pre-emption bill, from the first moment, began to un-cabin these political cabin builders before the election; and on Friday the roof was pulled entirely from over their heads, and presented them as they now are, as they always have been, and as they will forever be—the deadly enemies of the laboring classes. For a while they fought shy; they skirmished with the bill without attacking it openly; but on Friday this reserve was laid by; a direct and deadly attack was made upon the bill, led on by Mr. Crittenden, the friend of Mr. Clay, and with Mr. Clay's gun. He undertook to shoot the bill through the head with Mr. Clay's gun—with his big gun, called the distribution bill. Our readers who have seen the Senate's proceedings of Friday, will know what we mean, and will recognise in Mr. Crittenden's motion to amend the pre-emption bill by adding Mr. Clay's land distribution bill to it, a deadly attempt to destroy the whole bill. Thus Federalism has

marched up to its object—has toed the mark—and now openly fights the battle of destruction to the pre-emption bill—the battle of insult, injury, mockery, and derision, to those whom they professed to love unto death, before the election. The war of destruction is now waged upon the bill; and our friends, far and wide, shall see how it is carried on. They shall see what part is acted by every combatant, friend or foe, and they shall see who skulks the fight. In this point of view, this latter point, the conduct of a gentleman who has thus far kept out of the skirmish, will deserve particular notice; we allude to Mr. Webster, the former supporter of pre-emption—the former antagonist of Mr. Clay—the present Secretary of State, (that is to be,) and one of the champions of General Harrison, who was supported throughout the West as the fast friend of pre-emptioners. All this we will show; and we shall be surprised if we do not show every Harrison man in the Senate voting for Mr. Crittenden's amendment, and consequently for the destruction of the pre-emption bill. Such is the difference between promises before the election, and performance after it—such the Federal cheatery practised upon the people.—[Globe.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

IN THE SENATE.—Mr. Young introduced a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland Road, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The general orders were taken up, and several private bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, when the special order, the permanent prospective pre-emption law, was taken into consideration. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden and Benton until the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred the Senate's bill amendatory of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases, reported the same without amendment, as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled 'An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases,' approved February 23, 1839, shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever, where, by the laws of any State, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished."

The bill was read a third time and passed. After the transaction of some business of an unimportant nature, the Pennsylvania contested election case was then taken up.—Mr. Naylor took the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Ingersoll until the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.—In the Senate, the President submitted a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the names and compensation of clerks in his office. Also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution introduced by Mr. Benton, requiring tables of the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic—of the prices of bank notes and specie, on the first day in each month in New York and Philadelphia, in 1833, 1839 and 1840, and other facts; which resolutions were laid on the table to be printed. Several bills were read and appropriately referred.

The bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system, was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, was deferred until to-morrow. The Senate then went into executive business, and adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.—The Pennsylvania Election case was resumed, and Mr. Naylor spoke until 3 o'clock without concluding.—Various Senate bills were taken up, read and appropriately referred. Mr. Adams made some introductory remarks on the importance of early action on the bill for laying a duty on imported manufactured silks, asked that it be made the special order for that day fortnight. After a discussion, in which several documents in relation to the danger of a falling off in the public revenues;—the drawback on imported goods, and the variety of articles declared free of duty by the courts, were introduced by Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee of ways and Means, the motion of Mr. Adams prevailed, yeas 64, nays 52, and the bill was made the order of the day for the 27th inst. Then the House adjourned.

The Boston Post, says, "they have invented strengthening pills—down South, to put into weak tea and coffee." The same paper also remarks: "Earth is what man can never get enough of, until death comes and stops up his mouth with a shovel full."

The Bay State Democrat tells this anecdote of a Boston physician of the olden time: When a young man, he occupied a chamber separated from that of a married couple by a thin partition; one cold night he heard the rough voice of the husband grumble out 'Take away your cold socks!' to which his wife replied, in a querulous tone, "Ah! you didn't speak so to me when we were first married—then you used to say to me, 'take away your little footy tooys!'"